

SYSTEM AND METHOD OF REDUNDANT CABLING IN A MEDIA STORAGE SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to data storage systems for handling and storing data cartridges, and more particularly, to redundancy systems and methods to improve the reliability and speed of the data storage system.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many different types of data storage systems exist and are being used to store data cartridges at known locations and to retrieve desired data cartridges so that data 10 may be written to or read from the data cartridges. Such data storage systems are often referred to as "juke box" data storage systems, particularly if they can accommodate a large number of individual data cartridges.

A typical juke box data storage system may include one or more different types of cartridge receiving devices for holding the various data cartridges. For 15 example, one type of cartridge receiving device may include a cartridge storage rack or "magazine" while another type of cartridge receiving device may include a cartridge read/write device. The cartridge storage racks or magazines provide storage locations for the data cartridges and are often arranged so that they form one or more vertical stacks, although other configurations are possible. The cartridge read/write 20 device may be located at any convenient location within the data storage system.

The data storage system may also be provided with a moveable cartridge picker assembly or "picker" for transporting the data cartridges between the various cartridge receiving devices, e.g., between the cartridge storage racks and the cartridge read/write devices. A typical cartridge picker assembly or picker may also be 25 provided with a cartridge plunge mechanism or "thumb" assembly for engaging the

various data cartridges contained in the cartridge receiving devices and for drawing them into the picker. A picker positioning system associated with the cartridge picker assembly may be used to move the cartridge picker assembly along the various cartridge receiving devices.

5 Data storage systems of the type described above are usually connected to a host computer system which may be used to access or store data on the data cartridges. For example, if the host computer system issues a request for data contained on a particular data cartridge, a control system associated with the data storage system will actuate the picker positioning system to move the picker assembly along the cartridge storage racks until the picker assembly is positioned adjacent the desired data cartridge. The cartridge plunge mechanism or "thumb" assembly associated with the picker assembly may then remove the data cartridge from the cartridge storage rack and draw it into the picker assembly. The picker positioning system may then be actuated to move the picker assembly to the appropriate cartridge 10 read/write device. Once properly positioned adjacent the cartridge read/write device, the thumb assembly may insert the selected data cartridge into the cartridge read/write device so that the host computer may thereafter read data from or write data to the data cartridge. After the read/write operation is complete, the thumb assembly may be actuated to remove the data cartridge from the cartridge read/write device. The 15 picker assembly may thereafter return the data cartridge to the appropriate location in the cartridge storage rack.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 In one embodiment of the present invention, a media picker assembly includes a frame, a plunge assembly operable to travel along a predetermined axis of the frame to engage and disengage a media cartridge, and first and second cables coupled to the frame for transmitting first and second predetermined sets of signals, respectively.

30 In another embodiment of the present invention, a media storage system includes a media cartridge picker assembly operable to traverse along a predetermined path, and first and second cables coupled to the media cartridge picker assembly for transmitting first and second predetermined sets of signals, respectively. The first

cable coupling the media cartridge picker assembly to a first point proximate to the first end of the path and the second cable coupling the media cartridge picker assembly to a second point proximate to the second end of the path.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, a method includes the steps of monitoring a predetermined signal value carried in an active cable coupled to a media cartridge picker assembly of a multi-layer media storage system, switching a standby cable coupled to the media cartridge picker assembly to active status in response to the predetermined signal value being different from an expected signal value, and switching the active cable to standby status.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, the objects and advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a simplified plan view of a media storage device having media storage racks, media access drives, and a data cartridge picker assembly;

FIGURE 2 is a simplified side view of a portion of a media storage device having a data cartridge picker assembly with redundant umbilical cables according to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a simplified side view of a portion of a media storage device having an embodiment of dual data cartridge picker assemblies according to the teachings of the present invention;

FIGURE 4 is a simplified front view of a portion of a media storage device having an embodiment of dual data cartridge picker assemblies according to the teachings of the present invention; and

FIGURE 5 is a simplified front view of a portion of a media storage device having an embodiment of dual data cartridge picker assemblies according to the teachings of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The preferred embodiment of the present invention and its advantages are best understood by referring to FIGURES 1 through 5 of the drawings, like numerals being used for like and corresponding parts of the various drawings.

FIGURE 1 is a simplified plan view of a media storage device 10. Media storage device 10 includes a data cartridge picker assembly 12 with a cartridge plunge assembly 14 that is operable to travel along a guide 16 to move to and away from a data cartridge access end of picker assembly 12. In an embodiment shown in FIGURE 1, picker assembly 12 is further operable to move along a generally U-shaped guide 18 within a translate frame 20 of media storage device 10 to travel a generally U-shaped path to access data cartridges contained in storage racks or magazines 24 and 25 and to access media read/write device stacks 26. Rack and pinion drive assemblies (not shown) may be used to move cartridge plunge assembly along guide 16 as well as along guide 18. As shown in FIGURE 2, multiple layers of data storage magazine bays 38 and read/write drive bays 26 are stacked on top of one another to form a tower. Picker/translate frame assembly 20 further includes a lift motor 36 and rack and pinion (not shown) for vertical displacement to access the multiple vertically stacked layers.

Autochanger media storage devices of the type shown and described herein are well known. Details related to exemplary mechanisms for vertical, lateral and plunging axes of displacement are well known and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,596,556 to Luffel et al. and assigned to Hewlett-Packard Company. Details related to exemplary mechanisms for a cartridge plunge mechanism are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,104,693 issued to Coffin et al. and assigned to Hewlett-Packard Company. Details related to exemplary mechanisms for a thumb reference and drive mechanism are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 6,157,513 issued to Coffin et al. and assigned to Hewlett-Packard Company.

FIGURE 2 is a simplified side view of a portion of a media storage device 10 having a data cartridge picker assembly 12 accessing multiple drive module bays 26 and multiple data magazine bays 38. Picker assembly 12 includes a cartridge plunge assembly 14 that is capable of horizontal displacement within picker assembly 12 to access data cartridges to and from magazine bays 38 and drive module bays 26.

Picker assembly 12 includes redundant umbilical cables 30 and 32 according to the teachings of the present invention. Upper umbilical cable 30 may be attached to a point on the media storage housing at or near the upper reaches of translate frame 20. Lower umbilical cable 32 may be attached to a point on the media storage housing at or near the lower reaches of translate frame 20. Umbilical cables 30 and 32 are preferably self-retracting such as a Z-fold cable which automatically folds to take up slack in the cable. For example, as picker assembly 12 moves up, slack in upper umbilical cable 30 is folded into storage tray 34 disposed on top of picker assembly 12; as picker assembly 12 moves down, slack in lower umbilical cable 32 is folded and collected onto the bottom floor. Although the description and drawings herein assume vertical displacement of the picker assembly, different picker configurations are possible. For example, the picker assembly may travel in a horizontal axis to reach the media cartridge bays.

Umbilical cables 30 and 32 preferably carry identical signals to and from translate frame assembly 20, such as power, ground, status signals, control signals, etc. Umbilical cables 30 and 32 preferably operate in active/standby modes. When the active umbilical cable is severed or malfunctions, the standby cable is immediately brought into active mode so that normal operations continue with minimal interruption. The detection of cable malfunction or severance may be achieved by monitoring one or more predetermined signals that are maintained at constant or known voltages or values. Any variation in this detection signal may indicate the presence of malfunction or cable breakage. In an embodiment of the present invention, a predetermined signal value may be generated by a media storage controller (not shown) and sent to picker assembly 12, which monitors its value. If the value of the detection signal is different from the expected value, then a cable breakage may be present. Picker assembly 12 also sends the detection signal back to the controller, which monitors its detection signal value for signs of cable malfunction and breakage. Detection of signal variation by either the picker assembly or the controller is indicative of the need to switch to the redundant backup cable.

FIGURE 3 is a simplified side view of a portion of media storage device 10 with an embodiment of dual data cartridge picker assemblies 20 and 20' according to the teachings of the present invention. Upper picker assembly 20 and lower picker

assembly 20' may be of identical construction and functionality. Picker assembly 20 includes a cartridge plunge mechanism 12 and a Z-fold umbilical cable 42 attached to a high point on the picker translator frame. Similarly, picker assembly 20' includes a cartridge plunge mechanism 12' and a Z-fold umbilical cable 44 coupled to a low point on the picker translator frame. Picker assemblies 20 and 20' are capable of operating independently and in a coordinated manner together to access the media cartridges. As picker assembly 20 moves up, slack in upper umbilical cable 42 is folded into a storage tray (not shown) disposed on top of picker assembly 20. As picker assembly 20' moves down, slack in lower umbilical cable 44 is folded and collected onto the bottom floor of picker translate frame. Other embodiments are possible. For example, cable self-retracting mechanisms may be used to gather up slack in the cable to prevent entanglement.

FIGURES 4 and 5 are simplified front views of two exemplary embodiments of a portion of media storage device 10 having dual data cartridge picker assemblies according to the teachings of the present invention. In the embodiment shown in FIGURE 5, an upper picker parking area 50 and a lower picker parking area 50' additionally provide docking spaces to upper and lower picker assemblies 20 and 20', respectively, when either picker assembly is not in use. When parked in one of the parking areas 50 or 50', the inactive picker assembly is out of the range of the active picker assembly and thereby not obstructing its access to any media storage cartridge bay. Parking areas 50 and 50' may be any available space that a malfunctioning picker assembly may retreat to and not obstruct the access to any media storage bay or drive module bays.

In a preferred embodiment, both picker assemblies 20 and 20' operate together to access media storage cartridges in a less time. Upper picker assembly 20 may be assigned to the upper media storage cartridges and lower picker assembly 20' may be assigned to the lower media storage cartridges. Because each picker assembly is closer to its destination, media access is speeded up. Furthermore, if a picker assembly experiences fault or malfunction, it may automatically return to its respective parking area so that the remaining picker assembly may continue to operate to cover the entire range of media storage bays without any service interruption.

Alternatively, the picker assemblies may operate in active/standby mode during normal operations.